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We regret to learn that Mr. A. January Grady has placed his resignation as Principal of the Mayville High School in the hands of the Board, to take effect immediately, and that he proposes embarking in the book business in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Grady has been a faithful public servant and merits the good will of this community for the diligence with which he has discharged his duty. He carries with him to his new home the best wishes of many ardent friends. This is, but another of the many who are leaving our city, and who are carrying from our midst capital and energy, and are determined to embark in a live business place, where they can hope to reap a rich harvest. Success to our young friend in his new enterprise.

Sale.—We are indebted to Col. L. B. Goggin, auctioneer, for the following account of the sale of E. Pitt's property, near Germantown, Saturday, Oct. 31st, 1868: One bay mare, 8 years old, \$165; 1 do, 8 years old, \$165.50; 1 do, \$90.25; 1 bay horse, \$99; 1 bay mare, lame, \$41; 1 bay horse, \$85; 1 bay stallion, \$10; 1 cow, \$11; 1 cow, \$10.50; 3 Cows, \$35; 4 Cows, \$20; 1 brown 2 year old steer, \$67.75; 1 brown 2 year old steer, \$53.25; 1 red 2 year old steer, \$51.25; 1 red one year old steer, \$40; 1 red one year old heifer, \$30; 1 cow, \$80; 1 cow, \$61; 1 do, \$51.50; 1 do, \$44.50; none of them fresh; 3 suckling calves, \$87. Wagons, gear, farming utensils, etc., all sold at good prices.

The Baptist Rival at Mayville.—The series of meetings under the active, energetic, and eloquent ministrations of W. H. Felix are drawing to a close. Ten repentants have already come to the altar and will be baptized on Monday. Rev. Mr. Felix leaves the church at this place working most harmoniously, and greatly built up in their most holy faith. This is his second week here, and fifth week in protracted meetings. By his energy and perseverance the Baptists of Lexington, Ky., have built a fine meeting house and added two hundred communicants to their faith. May he long be spared and win many souls as the reward of his fine work.

Turniping.—The fine weather of the past week has been very favorable for all kinds of out-door labor and particularly for turniping. On the Mayrick and Sardinia pits C. G. Worthington has completed one mile, has another graded, and about a quarter more. Silas Clift, Esq., has completed his mile and retired from the vocation of turnipier. On the Helena and Mayrick pits two miles are completed, James Fay and Pat. Mannan contractors. On the Murphyville and Mayrick pits about one mile and a quarter completed. Wm. Carr contractor. On the Mayrick and Fleming pits one mile completed and one graded, Frank Payne, contractor.

The Harrison Democrat says.—R. M. Wall, purchased from Merritt Jamison a short time since, his Drug and Grocery store in Carlisle. Mr. Wall proposes to bring on a complete stock of goods of all kinds, and to furnish the good people of Nicholas every thing they desire in his line. As our friend Dick has now gone into business for himself, we wish him all the success in the world. The people of Nicholas will find him affable, social and one of the most genial fellows in the world, and one very ready to oblige them.

Sale.—We are indebted to Col. L. B. Goggin, auctioneer, for the following account of the sale of stock, farming utensils, &c., belonging to Benj. Wood, near Germantown, Oct. 28th, 1868: One brown horse, \$100.00; 1 two year old brown colt, \$143; 1 yearling colt, \$225; 1 cow, \$75.25; 1 do, \$62.50; 1 black cow, \$43.50; 1 old cow, \$20; 1 steer calf, \$18; 1 small bull calf, \$12.75; 1 one year old heifer, \$30; 1 one year old steer, \$34. Farming utensils, wagons, carts, plows, &c., sold rather low.

Pork Packing.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Long, Hord & Co. These gentlemen are ready as soon as the weather is favorable to slaughter and pack hogs on commission and at reasonable terms. They will also pay the highest market price for hogs.

Rev. Gilbert Mason, of Virginia, has been called to the pastoral care of three churches, Aberdeen, Washington, and Stone Lick. He recently held a series of meetings with the church at Stone Lick, and had fifteen additions. He is of the Baptist denomination, and is much esteemed by the brotherhood.

Sale of Mules.—Messrs. Laytham and Wilson, of this county, shipped forty head two year old mules East two weeks ago. Mr. Laytham reports a dull market, though he met with a ready sale of his lot at \$140 per head.

Rev. Dr. S. L. Helm, an elegant Baptist divine has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of this city. We are gratified to hear of his probable return to this county, his old field of labor.

"Your Lotion has cured me of tetter (or salt rheum) on my hands of thirty years standing," writes Joseph Kistler, of Danville, Ind., who has been using Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion.

One of our Kentucky traders, C. G. Linthicum, has located in Baltimore, and turned Veterinary Surgeon on the Homopathic system and is driving quite a successful business.

It is strange to see what careless and senseless intrusions attend to their health. They will procure a box of Plantation Bitters, which ought to be used in a month or six weeks, and upon inquiry it is found that they have used only two or three bottles. Some days they have used it according to the directions, and others have not touched it. The whole trial has been irregular, and of course a less favorable result has come from their use. If it be true that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," how emphatically is true in matter relating to the health. A few bottles of Plantation Bitters have often wrought wonders, while in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resistance.

MADONIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—A. T. Stewart of New York, whose income is far higher than that of any of the merchant princes of France or England, when asked once in private conversation, to what he attributed his great success in business, replied: "That I have conducted my business from the first on the basis of truth, truth, truth," he added with great emphasis, "the talismanic word, and if I have one earthly wish or desire greater than another, it is that in the respect my example may be commended and followed by young men entering into business, and especially by young merchants."

The Blairs—Old Mr. Blair.
A friend distributes to us the appearance of old Mr. and Mrs. Blair, as they ride into Washington City. He is now 78 years old, and his wife 76. They live six miles from Washington at a country seat in Maryland, known as Silver Spring. Nearly every day they ride into Washington on horseback; and when they do not come to Washington, they ride as far in the opposite direction. Mr. Blair wears a broad-brimmed slouched hat, and looks like a relic of a century ago. He is very thin; his legs are hardly larger than a common man's wrist; and by the time he gets into the city, his trousers have slipped half way up to his knees. Mrs. Blair, who is a robust, stout, fine looking woman, wears a broad Quaker sun-bonnet, made of pasteboard slips, so that she can gather it all up together in her hand, and a white dimity short dress.

Mr. Blair always rides about the length and a half of the horse ahead of her. He rides up to the steps in front of Montgomery Blair's house, throws the reins down on the horse's neck, dismounts, and proceeds directly up the steps. The horse drops his head and stands still. Directly Mrs. Blair rises up, switches her husband's horse out of the way, gets off her horse, and follows her husband into the house.

One end of this house is occupied by Montgomery Blair, Mr. Blair's eldest son, a graduate of West Point, once a judge in Missouri, an office-holder under Buchanan, Postmaster General under Lincoln, a friendly man, a first-rate hatter, and a very virulent politician and stump speaker; and the other end is occupied by Mrs. Blair, who married the only daughter of old Mr. Blair, and made ninety thousand dollars prize money before he stopped the rebels from running the blockade at Wilmington, during the late war.

The mansion where Montgomery Blair lives, and where old Mr. and Mrs. Blair alight as they ride into Washington, is the one in which Senator Benton formerly lived. It is situated across the street in front of the White House nearly opposite the War Department. Old Mr. Blair was originally engaged in banking in Kentucky. He was brought to Washington by General Jackson, between whom and himself a warm and life-long friendship subsisted. The old Globe, edited by him, and published by Blair and Rives, was the organ of the Democratic party in the days of Jackson, and was a power in the land.

The Blairs and the Fremonts were strong friends until the separation which took place between them at St. Louis during the war, and which proved injurious to both parties. Probably there is no other man living who has held so many important interviews with Presidents in the White House as Francis P. Blair, Sr. It was he who looked out, at the request of General Jackson, a suitable place to interline in one of Old Hickory's messages, the memorable words: "I take the responsibility."

Old Mr. Blair is certainly a remarkable man, and has lived a remarkable career as a politician. He has been a friend, faithful, bold and powerful, and as an enemy malignant, chivalric and formidable. It is among the least of Mr. Blair's merits that he is the father of Francis P. Blair the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

ENGLISH SPARROWS IN THE STATES.—In the Spring of 1866 four pairs of the English sparrows came to the Union Square park, and there built. Three pairs occupied the trees; one ejected a wren from her little house, the only birdhouse then in the square, and took possession; a fourth in the ivy of Dr. Cheever's church, facing the square. The industry of these little fellows in denouncing the measuring worm (so great a nuisance that most persons avoid passing through the park, preferring to go round, during their occupancy and so numerous that they did not leave a leaf on any tree except the alantums) was such that boxes were provided on almost all the trees for them. They were very prolific; those hatched in the Spring, rearing a brood in the Autumn, and the old pair rearing four or five broods. In one year they increased from five pairs to a flock of seventy, and they are now estimated at six hundred. Last summer a rookery of one dollar a head was offered for worms, but the birds had the last one. They also eat moths, grasshoppers, and many other insects. These birds have extended about forty miles in every direction. The estimate that they destroy in Europe one-half million bushels of grain is probably correct; but how much, more or less, would the insects they devour destroy? The question is simply which is the greater evil, worm or bird, and which most readily controlled?—*American Cultivator.*

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NATURALIZATION TREATY.—Although Mr. Reverdy Johnson has arrived in England at a time when even Ministers of State are believed to be capable of making holiday, he has already practically disposed of one of the questions which have been agitated between the two countries. We believe we are justified in stating that a protocol has already been signed on behalf of both Governments, containing the basis of a final settlement of the question of naturalization. There can be no question that Parliament will adopt the principles on which the settlement is to be founded, since we have never wished to maintain any dogmas of indefeasible allegiance nor to retain any hold whatever on citizens who, with honest purpose, desire to change their nationality. The American legislature, on the other hand, will even have less reason to disagree with the settlement, and as it will not come on for debate in the Senate till the autumn elections are over, no reason will remain for any postponement of it. We believe, therefore, that we may congratulate Mr. Johnson on having made a most successful beginning of his pacific mission.

Birds in China.
During the day's travel we saw a great many birds of different varieties—all being very beautifully marked, and the plumage of some being decidedly gorgeous; but none of them could sing—they were emphatically birds to look at and not to listen to; but while traveling through a grove of trees, of a nature unknown to our guide, we came upon some ugly looking yellow fellows, about the size of a robin. They were all music, however; could sing equal to a canary bird, only a great deal louder, and were mocking birds, and imitated the cry of nearly all the birds in the forest. They were lively little fellows, too and were constantly hopping from twig to twig, catching flies, and singing their songs of joy.

Ten sales of tobacco at Louisville during the season, which closes with this month, will reach 20,000 hogsheads. In addition to this Louisville has a number of manufactories, which give employment to hundreds of hands and turn out millions of dollars' worth of work per year.

Get Sleep Enough.
A young man in business must acknowledge some mathematical fact. He knows by experience about how many hours of sleep he needs, to be as fresh one day as on the previous day. He must acknowledge the fact that he cannot sit up late and rise early and get this amount of sleep. There is a rigid mathematical obstacle to the accomplishment of such a feat. If he needs seven hours sleep—as many young men do—or eight hours sleep—as many more young men do—he cannot get them between one o'clock A. M. and seven o'clock A. M. If he insists on late hours, he must neglect either his sleep at night or his business in the morning.

Nearly every young man has sufficient mathematical acuteness at seven o'clock A. M. to appreciate the impossibility of taking one from seven and leaving eight. The question is, whether or not he appreciates this impossibility in the evening—when he is called upon to decide between a "jolly good time" and his bed.

One very frequent mistake is, that lost sleep can be "made up." In the first place whatever a young man may intend to do, he very seldom actually tries to "make up" for lost sleep. If he needs eight hours sleep and gets but five, he usually "makes up" the lost three hours by sleeping about one hour longer than usual the next night. Or perhaps he depends on Sunday for balancing the whole week, and three hours' extra sleep "makes up" for ten hours' loss. In the second place, one hour of regular sleep is worth for purposes of recuperation, at least two hours of "make up" slumber.

There is practically no such thing as "making up" lost sleep. If a young man determined to dispense with three hours of his regular sleep he must make up his mind to lose those three hours.

Every hour lost is a draft upon his physical and mental capital—his bodily vigor—his intellect. Now we would by no means say that a man should never draw upon his capital, but it is certainly very poor policy to do so too frequently. Far better live upon that daily income of freshness and vigor which abundant and regular sleep insures.

We do not propose to preach a sermon on "health, wealth and wisdom." We simply protest against the idea that lost sleep can be "made up," and would remind our readers however plausibly they argue with themselves at eleven o'clock P. M. figures will not lie for their accommodation in the morning.

The time at which temptation to keep late hours usually meets a young man is the early part of the evening, when he is still fresh and does not realize the necessity of sleep. At eight o'clock the theaters are opened. This is about the hour, too, that friends propose to "make a night of it," or to "have a good time." No need of sleep is felt and nothing but memory suggests any disagreeable results of "a little fun." The question to be answered by the judgment at such a time is not so much a question of morality as it is a question of personal comfort, health and vigor.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

Some enthusiastic Frenchman once declared the human leg to be the most philosophical of all studies. "Show me the leg," says Gautier, "and I will judge the mind," and it does seem quite as natural that the leg should indicate the disposition as the shade of the hair should indicate the temperament.

What, aloft, for instance, does the obese limb display? What a shrew is the possessor of a limb like a walking stick? But what a gentleman woman is she of the arched instep, the round ankle, and the graceful pedestal, swelling to perfection and modulating to lightness! What dogged obstinacy the rumpy leg with the knotted calf exhibits! What an irresolute soul does the lanky limb betray. How well the strong ankle intimates the firm purpose—how the flat ankle reveals the vacant mind.

Young men about to marry—observe. The dark girl with a large leg will become fat at thirty, and lie abed until mid-day. The brunette with slender limbs, will worry your soul out with jealousy. The olive skinned maid with a pretty rounded limb will marry happily. The blonde with large limbs will degenerate at thirty-five into the possession of a pair of ankles double the natural size and afflicted with rheumatism. The fair-haired damsel with thin limbs will get up at half-past five in the morning to scold the servants, and will spend her nights talking scandal over tea. The little, rosy girl, with a sturdy, muscular, well turned leg, will be just the girl you want.

If you can find a red haired girl, with a large limb, pay the question at once.

The short lady should always possess a slender limb; the tall lady should possess a large and ample one.

No doubt these hints are reliable, and the prevailing fashions make them quite practical and available.—*New York Sun.*

Miramon's Widow.
The widow of General Miramon has written a most indignant letter to a Brussels journal, which had stated that "the widow of Gen. Miramon was to be sent to the Court of Austria, which, it is understood, has granted her a pension of 6,000 florins, to be devoted upon her children." She says she is residing in Brussels from motives of economy and not with a view of having any intercourse with the royal family of Belgium which, notwithstanding she had been recommended by the Emperor Maximilian, in his last days to the care of the Empress Carlotta and her family, had not yet answered the note she sent on her arrival in Paris, asking for an interview, and that she, when she had come to Brussels to live on the advice of the Imperial family of Austria, had never sought it, nor had an interview with any member of the family of the Empress Carlotta.

After speaking of the honorable poverty in which she was left by her husband, she says that both by the House of Hapsburg, and by the Empress of France, she has been received with the utmost cordiality and respect, and both have furnished her with some means for her support, the Archduchess Sophia with 3,000 florins and the Empress Eugenie with 6,000 francs, which she very plainly contrasts with the total disregard of her by the Belgian Royal family. The Empress Carlotta is totally ignorant of this treatment of the widow of her husband's most faithful friend.

When the public debt of the United States was at its highest point it amounted to one dollar a minute for the time that has elapsed since the creation of the world. According to generally accepted chronology, it was 4,004 years from the creation to the birth of Christ; that makes this year of the world 5,272. There are 525,600 minutes in a year of 365 days; the whole number of minutes, then, since the beginning is 3,039,012,200—in round numbers three thousand millions, which is about the number of dollars of our debt at its highest figure.

The Women of Mississippi—A Well-Estimated Tribute.

The following beautiful compliment to the daughters of Mississippi is from a recent address delivered by Gen. Albert Pike, in De Soto county: Mothers, wives, sisters, daughters of men of Mississippi, I cannot speak to you. No angel has touched my lips with the burning coals from the altar of sacrifices. I leave to others the fine phrases and empty compliments that you do not value. What you have done in the past is sufficient guarantee of your heroism and devotion in the future. You have more than rivalled, you have excelled, the women of Saragosa and Gerona, and the Hebrew matrons and wardens who helped to defend the Holy City of Jerusalem against the legions of Vespasian. You will also do your duty in the days, dark or bright, that are to come. You will teach those that love you, fidelity to principle amid all temptations, to prefer honor to prosperity, and the dangerous truth to the safe and profitable falsehood; to courage and courage, and the manly and hopeful endurance that befits a man.

You are the conquerors who take all men captive, and whose silken fetters, stronger than tempered steel, we are glad and proud to wear. Into our souls your eyes shine like stars, and we bow down and worship, and in love and new strength undertake great enterprises or endure great calamities. O flowers brought to us by angels from the gardens of Paradise, you bloom here to bless, to encourage, and to console. We are all your willing slaves. Age gives no exemption from that service; for in the sad and sober autumn of our days we will still covet the living smile and the loving look that can be ours no more.

The sober autumn of our days! For you, dear girls, the violets and the roses; for us the leaves reddened by the frost and soon to fall. For you the bright and glad anticipations of the future, the dreams that make youth's happiness; for us the memories of the past, of joys and sorrows intermingled, of the hopes and loves and bitter disappointments and cruel losses, of the days that are no more.

Our country also, our own dear Southland that you love so well, has its memories of the past, of a glad dawn and a morning full of promise, that darkened into a day full of gloom and terror and disaster. Out of that darkness the faces of our dead look sadly and pityingly and lovingly upon us. They have not died in vain. The land they died for shall yet reap the fruit of the great sacrifice. Our country also has its hopes, that are not delusive, for the future. To it the sober autumn days have not come, nor even those of life's summer. For it the rosy days of spring have not departed, though the immortal plants planted by the angels bloom on many graves.

Beauty and Brains.

(From the Saturday Review.)
Men do not care for brains to excess in women. They like a sympathetic intellect which can follow them, and seize their thoughts as quickly as they are uttered, but they do not much care for any clear or special knowledge of facts; and even the most philosophic among them would rather not be set right in a classical quotation, an astronomical calculation, or the exact bearing of a political question by a lovely being in tarlatan whom he was graciously unbending to instruct. Neither do they want anything strong minded. To most men, indeed, the feminine strong mindedness can be discussed in religious observances as useful only to weak souls, is a quality as unwomanly as a well-developed biceps or a huge fist would be. It is sympathy, not antagonism; it is companionship, not rivalry; still less supremacy, that they like in women; and some women with brains as well as learning—for the two are not the same thing—understand this, and keep their blue stockings well covered by their petticoats.

Others, enthusiasts for the freedom of thought and intellectual rights, show their defiance, and meet with their reward. Men shrink from them. Even clever men able to meet them on their own ground, do not feel drawn to them, while all but high-class minds are dwarfed and humiliated by their learning and their moral courage. And this is what no man likes to feel in the presence of a woman, and because of her superiority. But the brains most useful to women, and most best fitting their work in life, are those which show themselves in common sense, in good judgment, and that kind of patient courage which enables them to bear small crosses and great trials alike with dignity and goodtemper.

More intellectual culture, however valuable it may be in itself, does not reach to the worth of this kind of moral power, for as the true domain of woman is home, and her way of ordering her domestic life the best test of her faculties, more intellectual culture does not help in this, and, in fact, is often a hindrance rather than a help.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—A list of the names of Confederate dead at Emory and Henry Cemetery, in Washington county, Va., belonging to different Kentucky regiments: Alonso Wood, Giltner's Kentucky cavalry. A. E. Russell, Giltner's Kentucky cavalry. Daniel Ashbury, Giltner's Kentucky cavalry. Isham Webb, 6th Kentucky regiment, Co. A. J. D. Burras, 4th Kentucky reg., Co. A. E. Sallards, 5th Kentucky reg., Co. A. John Willis, 6th Kentucky reg., Co. H. Elias Prince, 5th Kentucky reg., Co. K. J. H. Baker, Capt. Schofield's Co., Ky. cav. Giles Jones, 5th reg., Ky. cav. R. P. Goad, 10th reg., Co. I. G. W. Gilland, 2d Balt. cav., Co. C. W. H. Worthington, 3d cav., Co. A. J. C. Hunt, 5th cav., Co. H. Sergeant G. M. Lanham, 10th cav., Co. A.

Contributions from friends of fallen Confederate soldiers to aid in adorning and taking care of their graves, if sent to Prof. J. A. Davis, Treasurer of the Memorial Association, Emory and Henry College, Washington county, Va., will be thankfully received and faithfully applied.

The Kentucky Bee-Keepers Association held a meeting at Cynthiana on the 13th inst. at the Court-house, for the consideration of the bee interests in Kentucky. The Convention came to order at half-past eleven o'clock, by calling Henry Nesbitt, Esq., to the chair as President pro tem. C. L. Bagby, was admitted a member of the Association. Upon the question of the feasibility of wintering bees upon oats, the Convention voted no. Mr. Burbank and others strongly urged feeding bees in early spring, and in bad weather in early summer, for the purpose of stimulating breeding. Several gentlemen engaged in fruit and grape culture gave as their opinion from observation that bees never injure fruit or grapes that are sound, but only gather upon the waste when the skins is broken. After a pleasant instructive meeting, a motion to adjourn to Lexington for the second Tuesday in April, was carried.

A stranger claimed "kin" with a family near Louisville, a few days ago, lodged with him all night, and left with the silver and jewelry very early in the morning.

General Cobb—Obsequies at Athens.

The funeral of Gen. Cobb in Athens, Georgia, on Thursday last, was the largest and most imposing ceremony of the kind ever witnessed in the "place."

The special train from Savannah, which conveyed his remains, reached Athens early Thursday morning, in charge of an escort composed of delegations from Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, and Augusta, and a large number of special friends of the deceased, who joined them at the different points on the road.

All the business houses, offices, and stores in Athens were closed during the day, and the country people for miles around the town came in to pay this last tribute to their departed friend.

The procession to the cemetery was composed of the escort above alluded to, the members of the Masonic Lodge, the Odd Fellows' Lodge, the two societies of the State University, the members of the bar, the President and Professors of the University, the clergy, and citizens generally of Athens and the adjoining counties.

Religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Plinn, for a long time chaplain of Gen. Cobb's command in Virginia; the Rev. Mr. Warren, the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Macon, and the Rev. Mr. Key, of the Methodist Church. The sermon of Mr. Plinn was an eloquent and feeling tribute to the virtues and excellencies of Gen. Cobb's character, and his kind and touching sentiments met a hearty response from the grief-stricken community which crowded around the bier of their esteemed and venerated friend. Although Gen. Cobb had not made an outward profession of religion it is known that for months past he had been anxiously seeking that consolation which alone is found in the service of the Lord and the practice of His precepts. While at the North he had announced to the members of his family, who were then with him, his determination, as soon as he returned home, to go to the halls of Christ by uniting himself to the Baptist Church, of which his wife was a member.

Few men have ever lived in Athens who so endeared themselves to the whole people as Gen. Cobb; and the deep and pervading grief of the entire population of the city showed how much and how well they loved him. Each person, male and female, in that long procession wept over his bier as though it contained the remains of a dear relative. Even the innocent prattle of the little children was hushed in the presence of that grief-stricken community, and the streets and thoroughfares of the city were still and silent as the grave.—*Chron. & Sent. 17th.*

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 27.)

Kentucky's Vote.

We trust that, in the coming election, Kentucky will do her whole duty, and cast her whole vote. We know very well how strong the temptation will be to remain away from the polls in a State where the popular sentiment is so decidedly one way, and how easy it may be for men to reconcile themselves to this neglect of duty, by the reflection that "the State is sure for Seymour anyhow," and that one vote or a few votes less will not affect the general result. It is very true that a majority of fifty thousand—or of one thousand, for that matter—will be as effective for the electoral college as a majority of a hundred thousand. But the importance of the pending issue call for a full measure of strength by the popular vote in those States which the laws of Congress and the kindness of Brigadiers permit to enjoy the elective franchise. We are very sure that, with any thing like a full vote from Kentucky, the popular voice west of the Alleghanies will be Democratic by not less than fifty thousand. Kentucky must give her full majority to offset the majorities expected by the Radicals in the Northwestern States, where they are spending their money and lavishing their promises of office and reward. New York, Delaware and Maryland will far more than offset the New England majorities; and thus, no matter what result the inequalities of the electoral college system may produce, Seymour and Blair will be the popular choice. Taking this fact into consideration, together with General Grant's declaration that the will of the people must be enforced, the suggestion we make to our Kentucky friends obtains great significance. Let Kentucky give us her full majority next Tuesday.

A LUDICROUS SCENE.—One of the German papers of this morning contained an advertisement announcing that "fifty men were wanted from 7 to 10 P. M., at the rate of six dollars per week, and that application must be made this morning between eight and nine o'clock, at No. 193 Broadway."

If the advertiser could have foreseen the result he would probably have received his applicants in Tompkins Square Central Park, or some roomy place. At 9 o'clock, when the store was opened, no less than five hundred men were gathered to be one of the fifty. The reader can imagine the confusion that ensued.

Six policemen, clubs in hand, were totally unequal to the task of keeping back the crowd, which increased every moment up to 9 o'clock. The struggling crowd expressed their feelings in adjectives more forcible than polished, and as those on the outside of the crowd saw their more fortunate competitors near the door gain access to the store, the crushing and pushing increased.

A large crowd on the opposite side of the street, and another on the Broadway bridge, enjoyed the amusing scene to the utmost. At 9 o'clock a notice was posted that the quota was full, and no more men were needed. This had the effect to disperse five or six hundred disappointed applicants.

This scene demonstrated two facts most conclusively—value of newspaper advertisements and the scarcity of work.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Night Scene in Lima.

A recent Lima letter about the great earthquake says: Every night the protecting Saint, Senor Del Mar, who is to allay the waters of the sea and keep them in their proper bounds, is carried through the streets followed by an immense procession. For over two weeks this ceremony has been nightly enacted, stopping at the large open square or plaza, where the priests address the people. There is something utterly thrilling and unearthly in this nightly procession of persons, all veiled and draped in black; in the hoarse, muttered prayers of the priests, the shrill answers and responses of the people, and the ghostly light of the wax tapers; and you cannot hear the solemn chanting without a shudder. The people must be terribly frightened when they will nightly bring out the Saint and follow him with cries and tears in such immense processions. It suggests solemn subjects—funerals, mourning, death, and sundry other and images, and the contrast is all the more striking, because the people are naturally of a gay and jovial disposition.

ONION SETS.—But a few persons seem to know that onion sets can be had in any way but by raising the top or button onions.

The market gardeners' long since found a better way of getting sets, and at the same time such as make better onions. We propose telling our country friends how to raise onion sets: Select as poor a piece of ground as you have, and after plowing it, barrow or rake down level, and then sow onion seed, quite thick, in drills about one foot apart. As they come up do not touch them unless they get too weedy, in which case pull out the weeds. When they grow till the onions are the size of a bean, pull them up and lay them in the sun a few days to dry, tops and all, then put them away in some loft where they will not freeze too much next winter. Try this way of raising sets and you will never want buttons or top sets again to plant to raise onions from.

The Chateau of Pau, now occupied by the dethroned Queen of Spain, has been entirely restored, and facade completely rebuilt. The apartments on the ground floor, occupied by the Emperor, when he is there, consist of a very large Salle d'Attente, a small living room called Le Salle des Princesses, and a larger one measuring ninety by forty-five feet, the walls of which are covered by splendid tapestry of the time of Francis I. At one end of this vast apartment is a statue of Henry of Navarre. The tapestry in the first salon represents Henry III. discovering Bellegarde paying a visit to Gabrielle, and the adjoining apartment is that of Henry II. in which is preserved a piano once belonging to Marie Antoinette, and the table of rose-colored porphyry given by Bernadotte, as well as a mirror, measuring twelve by five feet.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—Mr. Hanson, one of the contractors on the E. H. & N. R. R., was here yesterday. From him we learn that the bridge across Deer creek was finished on Tuesday, and that to-day they will commence laying the track on the further side of Deer creek, where they have six miles of the road-bed ready for the superstructure, and another four miles that will be ready for the rails within two weeks. This will carry the road within eight miles of Madisonville, and on this eight miles a large amount of grading has been done. It is confidently expected that the road will be completed and the cars running to Madisonville before the end of the year. About two hundred hands are employed on the works.—*Evansville Journal, 20th.*

SOUTHERN ARTISTS.—The Mobile Tribune of Friday says: We had the pleasure yesterday of an introduction to two distinguished native artists, Messrs. Leo Wheat and Henry Farmer. The first one of the most distinguished pianists of the age, and who during a four year's stay in France, acquired a name hardly inferior to that of Gottschalk. Mr. Wheat has, besides this, the honor of being a brother to that distinguished hero and martyr, Col. Robert A. Wheat, of the "Louisiana Tigers," who fell on the fields of Virginia a short time after his no less gallant friend, Capt. John Wheat, of the Louisiana regulars, laid down his life for the Southern cause, on the battle ground of Shiloh.

ANALYTICAL stories are told of the precautions taken by or for the Emperor of Russia in anticipation of his forthcoming visit to Warsaw. The Poles are warned never to walk about in groups or even two together, during his stay. Men must all wear round hats, and be shaved after the pattern. Carriages are not to go through certain streets except at appointed hours. The inhabitants have also been ordered to clean the fronts of their houses, which must be decorated with garlands, and lighted up at night as by "spontaneous illumination." All this would seem incredible, if there was not a very special and circumstantial decree upon the subjects.

BEWARE OF CLOSED CAST-IRON STOVES. The French Academy of Sciences has lately been discussing the unhealthy effects of these articles. It is said—and experiments support the assertion—that cast-iron, when heated to a certain extent, is pervious to "some gases and vapours, and allows the poisonous products of coal combustion to filter through it. So that a room warmed by a cast-iron stove soon has its atmosphere vitiated by carbonic acid. They who have to sit long in apartments so heated, often complain of oppressions and headaches; henceforth they may know the cause. The Academy has appointed a committee of chemists to examine and report upon the subject.

STATE NEWS.

We clip the following, says the Paris *Kentuckian*, from the Lexington (Mo.) *Gazette*, Colonel Warner is a non-injurer of Gen. Leake Combs, and commanded a Federal regiment which was stationed along the Kentucky Central Railroad during the war. He is well known throughout this section of the State. KILLING OF S. W. NUTTER.—Samuel W. Nutter, of this county, was shot and killed by Col. Wm. A. Warner, in the streets of this city, on Thursday afternoon last. The weapon used was a gun, loaded with buckshot, and the fatal shot was fired as Mr. Nutter was getting into his buggy to go home. Col. Warner is in jail, and we refrain giving any particulars further than to remark that the matter grew out of family trouble. There was nothing of politics about it, both being Democrats.

THE WHISKY TRADE.—We have but few notes on the whisky trade since our last. The uncertainty and confusion which characterize the administration of the Internal Revenue Department—at least the whisky bureau in that department—are not favorable to trade. The recent back-down of the Commissioners on the question of "doubtful" relieves the copper distillers to that extent; but there are other very onerous and unjust regulations which have heavily upon them. Ford & HITCHCOCK sold to Isaac Cunningham 500 barrels, to be made the coming winter. The same firm also sold to another party 500 barrels, to be made during the winter.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

DISCONTINUED.—The postoffice at Gouge's, in Grant county, has been discontinued. ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Freel Humphreys was shot on Sunday by an accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Robert Barclay. The ball entering the right thigh from behind and passed entirely through. The wound is a painful one, but not necessarily dangerous.—*Georgetown Times.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday evening one of the Indians of a company sent out foraging through the country giving exhibitions was accidentally shot while going through one of their sham battles, and killed. The wound was an exceedingly painful one. The accident occurred late Saturday evening and he expired early Sabbath morning. Thus hath another one of the red wanderers met his fate upon the field of blood, as the Indians term Kentucky.—*Madisonville Times.*

EMIGRANTS TO KENTUCKY.—A covered flat, containing thirteen families, from Clarion county, come down the Allegheny river on Saturday, en route for Kentucky, and is at present moored at the wharf, above Suspension Bridge. The families aggregate seventy-two persons, and have on board their furniture and agricultural implements, together with six horses. They will resume their journey to-day, anticipate arriving at their destination in about two weeks. Another flat, containing several families, passed the city on Saturday evening for Kentucky.—*Pittsburg Commercial, Oct. 25.*

The last rail will be laid on the Richmond Branch on Monday. An excursion train for Richmond is expected to leave Louisville about the middle of November.

JONAS C. BRIDGEMAN the other day made a speech in which there were no politics, to an agricultural society on the Canadian side of the Niagara.

The new and magnificent Odd Fellows Hall, in Louisville, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies yesterday.

The Presbyterian Church at Frankfort has chosen a pastor, Rev. L. J. Halsey, of Chicago, but it is not yet known whether he

AGRICULTURAL.

STAGNANT WATER THE CAUSE OF ABORTION.

Thanks for your reply to my query as to abortion in rows, in your impression a fortnight ago. I now consider I can trace my losses to stagnant water, which I otherwise would never have thought of. [We are glad to have been able to afford you a clue to the causes which have produced such losses amongst your cows. Stagnant or foul water is injurious to all animals. It causes blood poisoning, and thus leads to many febrile complaints. It brings on abortion in other animals as well as in cows. Two waters ago three valuable farms, belonging to a somewhat careless untidy farmer, slipped their colts shortly after Christmas. The mares had been tolerably well kept, and not too heavily worked, but they had been watered for several weeks at a pool, by the side of which a large manure heap had been foolishly placed, and into which the high organic matter freely found its way. Some cows watered from the same pool cast their lambs; whilst another lot of ewes, kept two fields distant, managed in exactly the same way, but enjoying a pure supply of water, carried their lambs to the full period. Since better care has been taken to prevent the water supply being contaminated by the manure heap, neither mares or ewes have suffered from abortion. Similar cases have doubtless occurred in the experience of many of our readers.]—*Vet. Ed. North British Agriculturist*

THE PEACH GIRD.

Peach trees should be carefully examined at this season, and the worm (agave) taken away from its harboring-place near the crown of the tree. Remove the earth a couple of inches deep, and observe any gummy or punctured spots; and then, to one, by cutting with a sharp knife, you will find a small grub or worm that has yet done but little or no material injury, but, if left unmolested, by the coming spring would be found to have almost completely girdled the stem. Dig out the grub now—wash the wounds with soft soap to destroy any worms that the knife failed to reach by reason of oversight on the surface, then draw up the earth in mound form about one foot high close to the body, which mound, if leveled next April, will exhibit at once any worms which have been left.

BORING PLANTS DURING WINTER.

A writer in the London *Florist* and *Pomologist* gives an account of his experience in wintering geraniums by burying them in a trench under ground, below the reach of frost. The result was quite successful, only two plants out of fifty having decayed when dug out the last of March. The trench was made in a location where no water can remain at a depth of two feet below the level—that being the depth at which the trench ought to be dug—the plants laid in by the feet in a row, then covered with straight straw, set as deep as to carry off water, and then covered with earth, according to the climate, to a depth sufficient to keep out the frost, finishing off in ridge or row, which is very dry of water. Covering the plants over the straw first with boards set in a ridge form and then heaping on earth, we think, would render pressure less liable, and tend to keep a more open circulation in the soil, thus lessening the liability to damp or decay; but with a little care in this way, we see no reason why any winter-hardy plant may not be easily kept over half in this manner.

FALL TREE PLANTING.

The earlier in autumn that tree planting is performed the better, provided the wood has matured. It is not requisite that the leaf has fallen; but in transplanting, the leaf should be removed or the tree dug from the ground; keep the roots clean from drying winds or clear hot suns, and when setting spread them out regularly, and see that fine earth is next against each and every fiber; for where one root is laid against another without any soil intervening, it is liable to dry and decay, and often destroy the whole tree. Do not pour water in among the roots at this time of year, but press and mingle the earth carefully with the hand and spreading fingers. Mound up around the tree earth about eight inches high, to assist it in retaining its position, and also to carry off surplus water, for no moisture should be allowed to be planted, if water is permitted to stand around it and soak the roots from day to day, it may be expected to die.—*The Horticulturist*

TO CLEAN BRASS.

Rub the surface of the metal with rottenstone and sweet oil, then rub off with a piece of cotton flannel and polish with soft leather. A solution of oxalic acid rubbed over tarnished brass with a cotton rag soon removes the tarnish, rendering the metal bright. The acid must be washed off with water and the brass rubbed with whiting in powder and soft leather. When acids are employed for removing the oxide from brass, the metal must be thoroughly washed afterwards, or it will tarnish in a few minutes after being exposed to the air. A mixture of muriatic acid and alum dissolved in water imparts a golden color to brass articles that are steeped in it for a few seconds.

"Let us have Peace"—More Arms for Southern Blacks.

From the St. Louis Times, Oct. 24.
At the wharf in front of this city there are enough arms, muskets and cannon to freight a steamer. The owners of these implements of crime would employ savage negroes in upholding despotisms in this and Southern States, more intolerable than that which blackens Russian face, or has ever cursed Greek subjects of Ottoman misrule. The masters of vessels refuse to become agents of tyrants. Money is offered in vain, and the boxes of guns and munitions gathered by the adherents of him who prates about peace, lie exposed to rains and frosts, and the deprivations of thieves. If Grant sought the country's peace rather than the promotion of the selfish war of petty despots, who rule the South, his soldiers would raise and destroy these munitions of war. They should never be distributed in the South. The progress of this city and peace of the whole country demands their destruction. Will not the public authorities intervene to render impossible the consumption of plans, devised by adventurers in the South, who would precipitate another war, infinitely more terrible and disastrous than that which recently left our country scarred and blood-stained? If the public authorities stand aloof, the river will be broad enough to conceal forever this last evidence of the infamy and blood-thirstiness of cowardly tyrants.

Louisville and Cincinnati Branch Mail.

[From the Lexington Observer.]

We learn that certain stockholders of the Lexington and Louisville Railroad Company have just made an additional subscription to their proposed joint stock of \$500,000—the amount required to carry through their branch road to Cincinnati.

The sales of this stock, on which they relied to complete the branch, having been interrupted by the excitement growing out of the recent controversy in Louisville about the gauge, stockholders at that point and here promptly came forward and took the requisite amount. This secures the completion and renders that stock a secure investment beyond all peradventure.

It is a new thing in the history of railroad enterprises in Kentucky for roads raised altogether within the State.

There remains of the preferred stock above mentioned less than \$500,000 undisposed of. The proceeds of this, as it may be sold, will be applied to perfecting the road and its equipment. A secure stock, with a guaranteed dividend of nine per cent. free of Government tax, and to be purchased at par, offers strong inducements to those who desire a safe and profitable investment. We should think the demand for it would speedily cause an advance in the price.

A pleasant incident happened at the late agricultural fair at Milford, Mass. A little boy about eight years old, son of Mr. Eli Bates, exhibited a pair of black calves, twins, not over five months old, which were perfectly black to the tip of the tail, and were made for them. The little fellow, while exhibiting his team, was made the recipient of "scrip" to the amount of several dollars, by gentlemen who witnessed his exhibition. They nearly filled his hat with currency, whereas he was so overcome with joy that he could hardly stand away.

Confectionery.

SOMETHING NEW BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

GEORGE ARTHURS,
No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can at all hours have them served in any style. They can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter, &c. Oysters for sale by the can or half can, at lowest market rates.
GEO. ARTHUR.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

I have an unusually large and well selected assortment of TOYS, destined expressly for the Christmas trade.
My stock of CANDIES
GEO. ARTHUR.

FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York a large and well assorted lot of fireworks for

CHRISTMAS.

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in this place.
A good stock of the best

FIRE CRACKERS

all low for CASH
GEORGE ARTHUR,
Mayville, Dec. 6, 1888.

Coal Merchants &c.

Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL

The undersigned notify shippers of tobacco that they have greatly reduced the price of

SHIPPING TOBACCO

AND OTHER

PRODUCE

and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Mayville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.

STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES.

WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE

PRICE OF COAL!

which we will sell at 12 cents in the yard or at 13 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to take advantage of our low rates, will find it to their advantage to deal with

FOGUE, DUKE & CO.

COME TO STAY!

Thompson & Co.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW

COAL YARD

at the lower end of the city, where they will keep constantly on hand a large amount of

B'fulous Coal.

Orders left at C. A. STANTON'S Book store will receive prompt attention.

Carriages.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory of

BIRBOWER & ALLEN,

I will continue the business at the

OLD STAND,

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,

And at Reasonable Prices.

JACK TAYLOR

R. C. BIRBOWER,
Mayville, Ky.

STYLISH EQUIPAGES!

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH
AND AT LOWEST RATES.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST

TERMS!
ALLEN & BURROUGHS,
Second st., between Station and Wall,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Boots and Shoes

BALL & HOWE,
SUCCESSORS TO
B. A. WALLINGFORD.

Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wallingford, we will continue the

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS

at his old stand. We will keep our stock supplied at all times with

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

LADIES' AND MEN'S

BOOTS & SHOES

TO ORDER BY

EXPERIENCED AND

COMPETENT WORKMEN.

maybeway

Cigars and Tobacco.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!!
CAN BE MADE

BY PURCHASING YOUR

CIGARS & TOBACCO

OF

N. SHAFER,
MARKET STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

China, Glass, & Queensware.

GREAT REDUCTION! IN PRICES OF

CHINA, GLASS

AND
QUEENWARE.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY'S

CHEAP CHINA STORE!

No. 30 EAST SECOND STREET,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving fresh supply of everything kept in a first class China Store, and are determined to

UNDERSELL

THE
LOWEST,
Both at Wholesale and Retail. Give us a call and

AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 30 East Second Street.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,
Mayville, Ky., April 13, 1888.

Fire-Proof Paint.

THOMAS, HARRIS & CO.'S

Protectorate
FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

We are prepared to supply the public with the most durable and best paint that is now in use. For House, Railroad Cars, Steamboats, and all other purposes where durability and safety is of prime importance is required.

The paint is made of iron which is composed of a mixture of iron and zinc, and is so prepared, neither will it corrode from long exposure, neither will it crack or blister after it gets thoroughly dry, as most other paints do when they are exposed to heat.

It is much lighter than lead, will cover a much larger surface than the same weight of lead, and will make a smooth finish as any other paint. It can be finished up in any color that may be desired, and will retain all its strength, and water-proof qualities.

THE PROTECTORATE PAINT
is intended to "under all the different paint improvements to name, as much as it is possible for paint to be ground in oil, and containing the weather and water-proof qualities.

A full supply of these paints can be found at SEATON & BLATTBERMAN'S, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Mayville, Ky.

July 21 (tw) 1888 Oct. 2nd & Court St. Mayville, Ky.

LAW OFFICES.

HENRY T. STANTON,
Attorney at Law,
EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY.
OFFICE—No. 10, Court Street.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Mason and adjoining counties. Collections made with promptness and care. In all home and foreign cases, notice may be given to take depositions at his office.

U. S. BANKRUPT LAW.
All persons desiring of taking the benefit of the above named law, are informed that we are prepared, with all necessary forms, &c., to file applications and petitions before the Registrar, and to file actions under said law.

All Business Promptly Attended to.
TAYLOR & O'NEILL,
Mayville, Ky.

WADSWORTH & LEE,

W. H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE, Jr.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, - - - - - KENTUCKY.

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

W. H. SAVAGE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Jewelry &c.

CHEAP

CANNED FRUITS,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
ON HAND.

Farm implements, grain, grass and garden seeds of every variety. My stock of heavy groceries, such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c., is complete. Having been purchased direct from the manufacturers, I am enabled to sell at the lowest prices in the city. I am offering below Cincinnati prices a large assortment of

Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Raisins, Figs, Currants, green & dried apples, peaches, &c. &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
ON HAND.

Grocery and Commission Merchants.

NEW FIRM.

HAMILTON GRAY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO D. GRAY.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
Corner Second and Sutton Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving from New York and other eastern ports the following supply of fresh family groceries, purchased at the lowest net cash

prices, and now offer them to merchants and the public at the lowest net cash prices, and now offer them to merchants and the public at the lowest net cash

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